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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for November. GREECE.

JOURNAL OF MR. LOVE.

Tour in Greece and Turkey-Departure from Patras - Navarino - Hydra - Athens - Syra.

tion of Jan. 25th, my intention was noticed of embracing the first opportunity for a short tour doing much for enlightening the rising genera- tish Consul at Smyrna, Paul Recaut, Esq., in place, on board the steamer Conte Kallowrat, of Robertson. The latter is a school exclusively for the Lloyd Austriace Co., for Athens and Syra, girls, and had, in the month of January, two with the intention of passing thence to Salonica, hundred and twelve scholars. The other, in the in Macedonia, and crossing Grecian Turkey, to return by way of Joannina, Arta, and Prevesa. The object of this tour was to ascertain the moral condition of the people in these parts, and the facilities for extending missionary labors amongst them. I shall be pardoned, therefore, if my rescholars, all girls, preparing to be instructresses.

The schools are provided with pative teachers. objects in view, scarcely noticing perhaps many things so interesting to the traveller in these regions. Pindus, Ossa, Olympus, and Tempe, Marathon, Thermopyle and Actium are trodden by fellow-mortals unprepared for the judgment of the great day, and ignorant of that blessed gos- The lessons are explained and illustrated by the their possessions of Mount Athes, their lands from pel, that offers to the perishing sinner life and immortality.

I left Patras about sunset. On board was a German prince and suite, among whom I found a mulatto lad from New York, the first American, minds of the children direct religious instruction. apait from our own family, I had seen in Greece. One thing that is strikingly interesting in these He seemed to be the subject of some religious schools, is their singing. To hear two or three whence came they by this wealth? It is said, impressions; spoke feelingly of the loss of his hundred Greek children unite in singing God's religious privileges, and, particularly, of the Sabbath school. He received an English testament thankfully, and did not appear to be averse to re- fervent prayer is put up for these children. God thor alluded to above, informs us that 'oppressers ligious conversation. He gave no evidence, how-ever, of piety. Poor boy! who cares for his soul in these dark places of the earth? I was glad souls. when he told me that he had a praying mother.

My proposal to the officers of the steamer to furnish the two cabins with scriptures in the Engkindly received.

dred or a thousand ships, with good anchorage, and sufficient water for the largest men-of-war .-Our passengers were enthusiastic in the recollection of the great naval battle fought here Oct. hours, were sent, unprepared, to the bar of God. the nations shall learn war no more.

On the morning of the 9th, we passed the island Hydra. The captain, to allow us a near view of the town, passed within a few yards of pice, the extremities of which are joined by the the shore. The island, as far as we could see, decaying wall of the town. A considerable porappeared a barren and almost naked mass of rock. tion of the town is on the outside of this wall .-The town, however, presented marks of neatness, In the time of the revolution, Scyrus was inand beauty, not ordinarily seen in Greece. Its habited almost entirely by Turks. Hence it was white houses, rising in the form of an amphinot destroyed. Its population now is Greek, and theatre, in three directions from its small harbor. must contribute not less to convenience, than the gratification of taste. The entire population are allowed a fine view of the sea, and the fullest enjoyment of the sea-breeze. The population of the town I could not learn with any degree of exactitude. It has been variously stated, from twelve to thirty thousand souls. The Encyclopædia American places it at this last number. This statement, at the time it was made, was doubtless correct. Hydra, during the revolution, was almost the only place of refuge in Greece --It must have contained a greater population then, than now. Since that time, also, Syra has become a place of commercial note, diminishing the importance of Hydra, and of course lessening the number of its inhabitants. According to the best of my calculations, I should estimate its present population at about three thousand families --There is no missionary at Hydra.

The short stay of the steamer at Peireus allowed me but three or four hours' interview with our missionary friends at Athens. At the Rev. Mr Hill's, of the American Episcopal Missionary Society, I had the pleasure of an introduction to the American Consul General for Greece, Mr. Perdicaris, and his lady. Mr. P. very kindly gave me letters to his friends at Beroca in Macedonia. I regretted that an interview with our friends at Athens, so profitable to the general objects of my tour, and to me so pleasing, could not have been a little prolonged. But the prospect of a delay of some days, by neglecting the opportunity then had for Syra, made it my duty to haste, and at eight in the evening I stepped into a carriage for Peireus, where I arrived in season to re-em-

Early on the morning of the 10th we were at Syrs. Hoped to have found an opportunity for Salonica in a few days, but, from contrary winds

weeks. This delay was unavoidable. I endeavor- ing group of children, who became greatly en- are so ignorant that they really believe they are our heavenly Father, and to regard it as one bespeak the prayers of the people of God, will among the 'all things, which work together for long live in my remembrance. good to them who love God.' Nor was the promise, I am persuaded, in the present case unfulfilled. The information I there obtained, could good to them who love God.' Nor was the with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to and the pleasing acquaintance I made with our in general. fellow-laborers, Rev. Dr. Robertson, and Mr. Lincoln, of the American Episcopal Missionary Society; and Rev. Mr. Hildner and Rev. Mr. Walters, of the Church Missionary Society-to whose attentions, with those of their excellent ladies, I am greatly indebted, will long be cherished with grateful remembrance. I should do in-justice to my own feelings did I not particularly acknowledge the kindnesses I received under the truly hospitable roof of Rev. Dr. Robertson .-His house was my home during my whole stay

Schools at Syra.

There is no place in Greece, I think, more highly favored in respect to schools than Syra. Besides those under the direction of Government, Patras, April 26, 1838. In our communica- which are considered to be in a flourishing condi- to the monasteries of Mount Athos. tion there are two mission schools, which are scholars. Into this both boys and girls are admitted, and the number of each is about equal. In both schools there is a *Hellenic department, and that of Mr. Hildner's had twenty or more The schools are provided with native teachers, use. The scholars are assembled on Sabbath morning after the Greek service, when their lessons are from the scriptures and scriptural books. tunity for remarks from the superintendent. The exercise in Mrs. R.'s school, affords Dr. Robertson an occasion weekly for presenting to the

Voyage to Salonica.

On the last day of Feb. I embarked on board lish, Greek, Italian and German languages, was a Greek brig, for Salonica. It was three or four, P. M. when we sailed, Entered the strait be-Feb. 8, we passed Navarino. The town is tween Andros and Tenos, about sunset, and the small. It has, however, one of the finest of har- wind soon after falling away, the next morning bors. Surrounded on three sides by either moun- found ourselves off at the east of Eubæa, about tains or high land, and protected at its narrow en- opposite the town of Egupo. This town I untrance by the islet Sphagia, it is secure from derstand to be in a flourishing condition at the every wind that blows. It is ample for eight hun- present time. Having but little wind, we passed under the east side of the island Scyrus, in order to catch the breeze more favorably.

The town, which bears the same name, situated at the east side, and towards the northern 20, 1827. But the Christian is affected different- extremity of the island. At its appearance, one ly as he passes this spot. He thinks of the seven is immediately reminded that he is in a country thousand souls that, in the short space of three where, in the relations of society, strength is considered important. It is built on an isolated sugar-Nor does he contemplate with less pleasure that loaf hill, the ascent of which, I should judge is signed and sealed. The poor man receives from thirst that slakes itself on human blood. Tis pleafrom its appearance at a little distance, must be the priest absolution from the sins of his life, and sant, however, to think, the time cometh when difficult. The town extends from the summit of the hill, half way, perhaps, to its base. At a single position looking toward the sea, the proximity of buildings is interrupted by a bold preciamounts, perhaps, to four or five thousand souls.

> At this place I first caught sight of Mount Nothing but its bold snowy peak in sight. It is five thousand nine hundred feet above the level of the sea. Some of the Greeks on board manifested strong reverence at its first appearance-The modern name of this mountain is agion orocas [the holy mountain,] doubtless from the fact that it is the great place of resort for Greek monks and hermits. It contains twenty-four monasteries, eighteen of which are very large .-The number of monks at the present time, I was assured to be not less than seven thousand. This every thing that is horrible; and when I say estimate I regarded at the time as being exaggerated ; but well authenticated reports, afterwards

> obtained, convinced me that it was not too high. between the islands Dromi, and Scopelo, we were met with a sudden and violent shower. From the priesthood of the Greek church, than by any darkness of the night, it was nearly upon us before it was observed. For a few moments, we cal events which caused the availing of, and perhad well nigh found our graves in the bosom of haps aiding also, the existence of piracy to furthe deep. The wind howled, and the sea roared ther the project of the separation of Greece from and lashed the rocks, a short distance from us, Turkey. most furiously. But that God, at whose control 'You are, perhaps, not aware that even to this are both winds and waves, caused the blast, in day the Greek pirates hold secred a share of the about ten minutes, to pass by, without a hair of plunder for their patron saints, which is given to

> our heads being injured. and about midnight, after a short passage of fifty- given when winter forces them to abandon for a seven hours, dropped our anchor before the walls time their nefarious practices. Is not, then, the of the capital of Macedonia. The following very acceptance of this blood-money by the priestmorning I was welcomed to the house of the U. hood of the Greek Church an encouragement to States Consul at Salonica, Wm. B. Llewallyn, Esq., where, with the characteristic frankness and hospitality of that gentleman and his amiable lady, I received the kindest attentions till my de-

* For studying ancient Greek.

scarcely have been obtained at another place; things which affect the condition of the people

Monks of Mount Athos, and the Klefts.*

After the few facts I had gained respecting Mount Athos, I was desirous of learning something more particular, respecting this ' holy mounof necessity, exert a powerful influence on the moral condition of the Greek people, especially in Turkey. Fanaticism, I know, not unfrequently exerts an imperious influence over the minds of men, developing principles, and moving to actions, alike inconsistent with religion, and uncongenial to the social relations of mankind. But I was too incredulous to believe that the austerities of monasticism were the only forces in operation, were sufficient. The saint became the patron of you; but be sure it be done. You will find it to draw seven thousands of these deluded beings

As early as the year 1678, I learn from a Brivast bigness, edged with plates of gold, and and, for Greece, well furnished with elementary that the monasteries (then but twenty in number) books, among which the scriptures are in daily paid the sultan a tax of twelve thousand dollars annually. This was their condition one hundred and sixty years ago. At the present time, their wealth is almost beyond computation. Besides native teachers. At the close, there is an oppor- the Bosphorus to Austria are immense; and the exactions which have been made upon them at particular times, by the Porte, and met without Holy Virgin. the least delay, show that they have tens of thousands at their command, with but a single day's notice. But the question more important, is, praise in their own language, made me, for a by the wealthy of Russia, Turkey and Greece.' moment, forget that I was in Greece. Many a Would that this were the whole truth. The augrant that the rich privileges which they enjoy and robbers were of opinion that they atoned for may be sanctified to the salvation of their precious their sins by sacrificing a part of their prey to fact that a single monastery, within the space of nurse. What a touching scene! What a solemn six months, 'registered more than two thousand dollars in home offerings, besides those collected by their emissaries abroad.' How much of these home offerings,' was blood money, he does not inform us. I am told it is by these emissaries that assist in arranging his affairs, temporal and spiritual, for another world. The dying man is made to understand that his sins can be pardoned on condition of his bestowing such and such lands, or other property, to the monasteries of the Holy Mountain. † The will is written, and the clause appended, 'fifty thousand devils haunt that man's soul, who presumes to call in question the provisions made in this instrument.' The document tortion, passes at once into the possession of the perstition upon the people, that the curse appended to the will, provides perfectly for the peaceable possession of the plunder. Such are some of the ministrations of these emissaries.

We have already alluded to some facts showing the direct influence of mount Athos, one hundred and sixty years ago, upon the robberies and piracies which from time immemorial, have been Athos. It must be at least eighty miles distant. ing notes from a friend, whose calling, for the last so rife in those parts of the Levant. The followfifteen or twenty years, has made him perfectly acquainted with the condition of the mountain, will show to what a stature in crime and wickedness the monster has grown in these last days.

> The extract says,- 'In reply to your inquiries concerning the present state of the convents of Mount Athos, I regret to say, that as far as my researches have been carried, I have nothing favorable to report. On the contrary, I may say horrible, were all known you would exclaim, 'Can it be possible !'

'The piracy which has been so rife in these In the evening, just as we entered the strait seas since the breaking out of the Greek revolution, has, in my opinion, been more aided by the thing else-that is, any thing beyond those politi-

the first Greek church met with after landing, or March 2d, we passed up the Gulf of Salonica, preserved for the church of their own village, and

* Klephtes, & robber.

† Selling a pardon is forbidden by the Greeks' ecclesiastical law. But the thing is practised exten-

and other causes, were detained more than two | parture from the city. They, with their interest- | piracy ?* The class of Greeks engaged in piracy, ed, therefore, to cast myself upon the promises of deared to me, and for whom I would particularly pardoned in heaven, when they give a share of Panayeah,† at Tinos, is the best proof of what I state. The Greeks of that island were jealous, that the Catholics should have a well-built church priest, when the piracies commenced [afresh,] and dig. They dug, and dug, but no saint. In were low. One hundred and twenty dollars was and give it gladly to our readers : all that could be collected. But there being a Let no day go without reading some portion found saint their patron. The miracles performed was soon built, and was soon also, and still continues to be, the richest church in Greece:

'The Klefts have the same regulations, and in different parts of Greece and Turkey. Accordingly, the 7th of Feb. last I embarked at this of Rev. Mr. Hildner, and the other of Mrs. Greek and Armenian Churches, that these monasteries were vastly rich. He speaks of their after having read prayers, &c-, are as expert as pictures set in gold and precious stones,' their any of the rest of the band at cutting off heads, historical representations 'in embroideries of gold ears, and noses. These Kleftee-priests are for mended to him as an interesting volume, and he same month, numbered five hundred and five and pearl, 'their chests of costly robes,' their the most part from Mount Athos, and in considera- was advised to read it attentively during the long basins, ewers, dishes, plates, candlesticks, and in- tion of the alms collected in their charitable winter evenings. At first he treated it with concense pots, of pure silver and gold,' 'crosses of peregrinations, the caves and cellars under the convents of Mount Athos are opened for the sestudded with precious stones, 'covers of books, eretion of these worthy ministers and their comembossed with heaten gold or bound up in plain silver,' &c. &c. &c. The same author states, armed force.

Cretion of these worthy ministers and their companions, when hard pressed by gunboats, or other armed to read, and was so much interested in

* The plea, sometimes made by priests, that they are ignorant of the money being taken by violence and blood, cannot be admitted, because it is not true. For it is notorious that the bearers of these " offerings" receive at the hands of the priests absolution work, speaks more mildly and kindly than formerfrom these very sins, confessing the same. The priest is adjured, by all that is fearful, by the church itself, to keep inviolate a l confessions.

† Because dedicated to e Panagia Pardenos, the All

To be continued.

From the Baltimore Monument. THE DYING CHRISTIAN. " Tell me, my soul-can this be death?"

Silent and sad we stood around the couch of the expiring man of God. Every lip was closed,

Anxious to know the mental state of the departing saint, I broke the silence that pervaded the room, by asking him if he feared to die? With a countenance somewhat expressive of they have possessed themselves of many of those astonishment, he looked towards me, and, with vast tracts of land, throughout all Turkey. A an unexpected emphasis, repeated my question. Greek on a bed of sickness is visited by an What, afraid to die! said the sufferer. Afraid emissary priest from Mount Athos, in order to to leave a world of trouble and pain! Afraid to go to my rest in heaven! not at all. Does the soldier who has passed an arduous campaign in the service of his country dread the hour that releases him from service and restores him to the rich delights of his long desired peace? Does the mariner dread the hour which brings his tempest tost ship into the wished for harbor ? Does the laborer, who has been engaged in an arduous undertaking, dread the period when he completes his work ! And can the pious man regret when the time of his probation is ended-when his dies. His property, thus claimed by spiritual ex- course is finished and the prize is won? Far from him is such a feeling. Undreaded by him monasteries; and so strong is the grasp of su- is his exit from earth to heaven. For this he sheds not a tear of regret, for this not a sigh of sorrow

escapes from his lips. Astonished at the answer of the dying saint, I knew not what to say ; for I had always thought of the closing scene with terror. My fancy had clothed it with the most frightful images.

Continuing my conversation, I asked him what enabled him to meet the tyrant with so much composure and cheerfulness? In reply, he said, that his life had been a continued preparation for death, that the light of glory dispelled the Jarkness of the tomb; that the promised presence of Jesus was with him, and consequently he found no evil.

Perceiving his feebleness, I said no more. What upon him. What thanks do we owe to him who has extracted the sting of the monster !- What a blessed system is that which enables man to are not always so. It is supremely disgusting to leave the world without a trouble or a tear! How hear a man, and especially a Minister, talk for worthy of universal reception is that holy reli- hours, in company, about himself. I gained such gion that can divest death of its terrors and can and such distinctions in College-in the Semincause it to wear an aspect of cheerfulness !

sufferer. I looked again upon him. He was in the agonies of death. But still he was screne. The calm of heaven was on his brow. The joys still retained the sweet expression which it had self-praise. worn; his full dark eye beamed still with joyand all his features bore the impress of heaven. And as I gazed, the spirit forsook its long inhabit--the effigy of what it once was.

And is this death? Can it be possible that this sweet repose is dying ? Then it was that I Vanity, pride, self-conceit, and the whole train of learned the meaning of the expression to de is such loathsome passions tempt the violation of gain.' If this be death, who would fear to die? this wise precept. And herein good people are Who would wish to remain on earth, when they may have so easy a passage to eternity? No wonder that a corrupt Balaam said 'Lel me die wonder that a corrupt Balaam said 'Lel me die is an open disgrace.' The best of people are sufficiently prone to think of the little pronoun, withthe death of the righteous? No wonder that every individual, whatever may be his character, desires to leave the shows of time as the Chrisdesires to leave the shores of time the Christian leaves it, and bas rateins lle mort bevome

From the Louisville Literary Register. DAILY READING OF THE BIBLE.

Some read the Bible daily, and cultivate theretheir plunder to their patron saint, by whom, for by a taste which they enjoy—they look for it as such devotion to him or her, their cause is pleaded for their daily food—it is refreshing to them as at the throne of grace. The church called their daily drink-and they are wiser and happier. Others read it only on the Sabbath, and enjoy it less; still it is pleasant to them-a few read it not for instruction, nor for improvement, nor to in the town, while they had none. Some cunning learn the will of the Lord, nor to find the ways priest, when the piracies commenced [afresh,] of godliness—but as a sort of a charm, which thought it a good time to find a saint. Some few shall operate in some unknown way to their old women had dreams of saints having called benefit, as the Mahomedan goes the weary pilupon them in their sleep, and telling them to go grimage to Mecca; to them it is one of their retain; conceiving, from the number of ecclesias-tics which it is capable of affording, that it must, picture buried. It was found. Miracles were wrought. The lame walked, the blind saw, and severe-study will open their eyes, and reveal to the sick were healed. So said the priests. It was them the beauties and excellencies of the word of then resolved to build a church. But the funds life. We find the following in an exchange paper,

nest of pirates at Andros, and some at Tinos also, of the Scriptures; and it is no matter whether priests were sent to urge them to make the newly you read it before you pray in the morning or just after; your inclination and experience will direct the pirates, and, as you may suppose, the church very profitable to begin the day with such a converse with God. Prov. xxii. 23 : When thou walkest it shall talk with thee. See John v. 39, the command of Christ; and Joshua i. 8, the

> 'A Bible was lent to a blacksmith, who was known to be a bad husband and father, and addicted to drinking and other vices. It was recomtempt, but having spent an evening in reading it, 'It is not,' said he, 'after all, so bad a book as continued to read, and was so much interested in the contents of the book that he absolutely forgot to resort to his favorite baunts. At this time his wife says of him, 'I often observe that he is silent, ly, and does not get drunk !

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

Let the truth of the Bible go before this land, and we shall be a holy people. Put out the lights of the Bible, and we shall roll back to heathenism, and the funeral pile will be erected on the

ruins of our institutions. The territory covered by this nation is supposed

to be sufficient to contain and furnish the means of support for 2,000,000,000 of people. We now have 14,500,000. In fifty years we shall have 50,000,000. In fifty years more, 232,000,000. every tongue was hushed in stillness; and nought Of the fourteen millions who now inhabit our was heard, save the repressed groans of the dis- land, one half are adults. Of these, about one this mountain; and that he was knowing to the tressed relatives, or the soft step of the attentive million are pious, and five millions are not pious, but restrained, controlled by the Bible. Fifty years hence, we shall have at the same rate, wenty millions of adult population who make no profession of religion. These will leave twentyeight millions of children. Then we shall have four millions belonging to the church with six millions of children. Where now we have one theatre, then we must have four; where now we have one jail, then we shall have four; if now we have one paper devoted to the dissemination of blasphemy and impiety, then we shall have four; if we have one duel in Congress now, then we shall have four duels. In fifty years more, we must have sixteen blasphemous newspapers, and sixteen duels, where we have one now; and seventy years after, we must multiply all this by eighty.

I have made this calculation on the supposition that population doubles every thirty years. But suppose the increase is but half that rate; at the end of one hundred and seventy years we shall have a population of 500,000,000. Then what standing armies, what jails, what gibbets will be necessary to keep such a population under restraint ! Then crime and wrong, bloodshed and passion, and fury will spread over our land; and from the mountains of the north to the gulf of the south will rise up one universal wail from its wretched inhabitants. Then will they flee to the strong arm of despotism. O! to say nothing about eternity, if we look only to this world, and see what we are coming to, where is the heart that does not feel that one great and mighty effort of Christian influence must be put forth upon means of saving this nation ?- Rev. Mr. Todd,

I, AND I, AND I, AND I .- Ministers are not very notorious for their egolism, but we find oca delightful state of mind! thought I, as I looked casionally one, to whom the epithet vain, may properly apply.

'Great men are not always wise.' Ministers ary. I have had such and such honorable offices, As these thoughts were passing through my I have had such and such calls from New-York mind, my attention had been diverted from the or Boston; to occupy some station of important trust. Such egotists ought to know that even ' silly women' are sometimes disgusted with their vanity, when they are compelled, for politeness' of salvation were in his heart. His countenance sake to feign an interest in the declarations of

When a man is settled over a large society, and has an affectionate people, lavish in their testimonials of affection, of interest in his preaching, coned tenement, and his body became cold in death versation, &c., he has great occasion for watchfulness. 'Let another praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips. and illustrate its evils by the experience of It

books now in use, the writer does not intend to pottage pot ?-Roberts' Oriental Illustrations. prepare the way for works of his own, as he has no personal interest in school books before the public, and intends to have none, provided suitable works can be procured in any other way.— But these suggestions are proposed for the consideration of future authors, and more especially for those who may direct future editions of works already published.

Experienced Teachers and observing Parents have frequent occasions to notice what slight circumstances are requisite, at a susceptible age, to

prejudice the mind for good or evil. The frequent reading of a book which is interprofane swearers. At least, without especial pains, the familiarity of the sound will soon erad. ciate every just feeling of horror at the enormity of guilt attending it. But I presume no reading book of such a character could easily be introduced into schools. Yet we have books, school. school in our land, whose tendency is to outrage the moral sense of a Christian community. The traffic in that, which tends more than any thing else, to destroy the souls and bodies of men, is recognised as a fair business transaction; and may seem all right to those who are engaged in sowing and perpetuating the evils of intemperance; but Temperance men should set their faces against it as a flint. We look mainly to the rising generation to carry out the principles of the Then let them now be preparing for their work. should turn to the nameless tombs of the million, companions says of him, 'I cannot sufficiently Correct Temperance principles should be carefully instilled into the young mind, and no unholy sanction should ever be permitted to prejudice it in favor of the most mighty engine of evil.

Now look at an example, such as is often placed before the unguarded mind of a pupil: "Bought a hogshead of Rum for 53 dollars;

how much water must I put with it, so as to sell it for one dollar a gallon, and gain 25 per cent?" What must a teacher say when he comes to such problems in Arithmetic or Algrebra? Pass them over without notice or comment, other than is necessary to prepare the pupil for a Rum-seller's occupation ?

I can hardly believe that any teacher realizing the importance and responsibility of his office, could prove so recreant to duty.

No doubt it will be said, that I magnify the evil, that such problems are very useful as a means of mental exercise, and as such may be very harmless.

I admit that if such exercise could not be obtained as readily by unobjectionable means, there would be some weight in this reason. But even then teachers should be careful to obviate every immoral and unchristian tendency, as they are now when teaching Virgil, Horace, and Homer.

Here, then, is the business of the teacher. In every instance where pecuniary gain or any thing else seems to come in competition with strict Christian morality, Parents and Teachers should be ready to take up the subject, and show that it will be safer and better for him on the whole, to do right and obey God, than to tread the uncertain and precipitous path of guilt,

But it is to be lamented that Parents and Teach. ers are too often inclined to leave the young mind to its own suggestions; and thus for want of suitable corrections, books become the fruitful source of corrupt principles.

In like manner, the profanation of the Sabbath is sanctioned by reckoning it a day for labor and travelling. For instance, the following: "At one dollar a day, what will 8 week's labor

come to?" The answer is given, 56 dollars !-Thus, habituating pupils to the idea of laboring 7 days in a week, instead of 6, as God directs.

Again, "If a man travel thirty miles a day, how far will he go in one year? The answer is given to this, without any reference to the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it

From long observation as a teacher, I feel as. sured that the effect of these things uniformly is, to render the learner less scrupulous about the moral rectitude of his course in after life.

And I feel confident of having often seen the good effect of checking these evil tendencies by free conversation on the subject in the schoolroom. Let teachers be watchful in the strict performance of their duty, and we may hope the seeds of immorality which are found, especially in Mathematical school-books, will be expunged from revised editions, and our children may be permitted to learn science, uncontaminated with the principles of practical infidelity.

POTTAGE. "Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage."
GENESIS XXV. 30.

The people of the East are exceedingly fond

for an insignificant sum, the people say, "The were we all called upon to vote, either by our-fellow has sold his land for pottage." Does a selves or our representatives, whether such infor some paltry enjoyment, it is said, " For one whether he voted at all on the question. Who them defended?—Dean Swift. leaf," (namely, leaffull) "of pottage he will do does not see that in such a case, each one would nine day's work." Has a learned man stooped have a civil duty to perform, which he is not at to any thing which was not expected of him, it is liberty to neglect. said, "The learned one has fallen into the pot. tage pot." Has he given instruction or advice unprincipled party that wishes to carry some to others, "The lizard which gave warning to point of their own, to attempt to frighten relithe people, has fallen into the pottage pot." Of a man in great poverty, it is remarked, "Alas! ties, by the outery that they are meddling with he cannot get pottage!" A beggar asks, "Sir, politics. Such things are not to be headed will you give me a little pottage ?" Does a man seek to acquire great things by small means, God; and with a view to the best interests of "He is trying to procure rubies by pottage." men. Every citizen should endeavor to ascer-tain what those duties are. And on every great

"The speculation has broken his pottage pot." tors, not only to understand and set forth the cor-

THE GRAVE: - How little reflection is expendture! And in this narrow haven rots the bark that has plowed the surges of the great vital ocean! In this little den, that the thistle can overshadow in a day's growth and the molewarp unof humiliation that is afforded by the grave; neg- of a second deluge.' lecting the mighty mausoleums of those marvel- Does any one inquire how this extraordinary place of a foe. Love ourselves as we may, deour memory perish with us in the grave.

THE CHRISTIAN'S CIVIL DUTIES. Every Christian ought to feel that he is bound to perform these duties to the glory of God, as much as any other. In these days of extremes, men are running into strange inconsistencies on this subject. While one suffers himself to be on all occasions, even when principles of the ut. a family of nine children, seven of whom are still ble, and that is a book of bank notes.

try are to be settled. Some have gone so far as to suppose, that all participation in civil and political matters, is necessarily sinful. But this is only another illustraup in caves and cloisters. The possession of were present to witness the pleasing scene. property is a temptation, and a very strong one to some, and from this they have concluded that to escape from sin, they must dispossess themselves of all worldly substance. Others, like some of the dreaming philosophers of old, who posed to use without much restraint.

ber, but after all, the path of Christian duty re- Yacoob Kayat followed in a speech of great open, I then called on all whom God had preparmains the same. It is one thing to try to flee length. He spoke in excellent English. His ed for baptism and church-member-ship, to come from the world, and another to overcome it. The style was energetic, frequently eloquent. He was forward and make it manifest by giving me their Scriptures do not declare, "Blessed is the man dressed in the full and flowing costume of his hand. Some came forward; I do not recollect to the family circle, is principally the place for inwho is never tempted," but "Blessed is the man nation. After dwelling on the great kindness how many. At first the Lord showered down parting religious instruction to children. We are, who endureth temptation, for when he is tried, he which he had experienced since he came to Eug- profusely into the hearts of his children the heashall receive the crown of life which the Lord land, and informing the auditors that this was his venly manna. Burst after burst of prayer and hath promised to them that love him." Many of second visit, his first having been made as an praise ascended to God through Christ. The inthe errors on this point have sprung from miscon. attache to an embassy of Persian princes, he prostruction of scripture precept, and it is not strange ceeded to a full exposition of the objects of his whom God had prepared, by his grace, to join that Christians, enjoying a republican govern- mission. He pointed out what was conceived to the church : and during the time, ten came forment, entirely under the control of nominal Chris- be the degraded condition of the East from want ward and satisfied the church. It was, indeed, a tians, should find the subject of civil duties at- of education, and the claims which as Christians, day spent in the sanctuary; for when the naturtended with some difficulty.

We have not taken up the pen to write an essay on this subject, or to attempt a complete statement of the Christian's civil duties. We are willing that the principles on which we feel bound to govern our conduct in relation to this subject, should be known. Religious editors, as well as others, have duties to perform to their country. It does concern the honor and prosperity of religion, whether the laws which are the transcript of the of pottage, which they call kool. It is something people's will, are to favor morality or vicelike gruel, and is made of various kinds of grain, whether they shall open or close the fountains of prosecuting his designs was lengthy and forcible. which are first beaten in a mortar. The red pot. moral corruption-whether they shall permit an tage is made of hurakan, and other grains, but odious, aristocratic monopoly, to fatten on the is not superior to the other. For such a con- miseries of the poor, and bisect the paths of our temptible mess then did Esau sell his birthright, youth with the streams of intemperance and pol-When a man has sold his fields and gardens lution. Were ours a slave-holding state, and pottage." Does a person by base means seek citizen, not only on which side he voted, but

It has become quite fashionable of late, for an politics. Such things are not to be heeded .-Civil duties may still be performed in the fear of men. Every citizen should endeavor to ascermon to say, "He praises him only for his pot-tage." Does a king greatly oppress his subjects, it is said, "He only governs for the pottage."

Many others professed hope in Jesus.

Men are apt to throw the blame on nature
with understanding and vigor, striving to be far
which belongs to themselves; and are oftener
ber. Many others professed hope in Jesus.

Men are apt to throw the blame on nature
with understanding and vigor, striving to be far
which belongs to themselves; and are oftener
ber. Many others professed hope in Jesus.

Men are apt to throw the blame on nature
with understanding and vigor, striving to be far
removed from all sinister and party feelings.—

Jesus.

Jesus.

From the Cincinnati Journal. Has an individual lost much money by trade, And in our view it is the duty of Christian edi-Does a rich man threaten to ruin a poor man, the rect principles of Christian action, but to bring In mentioning a few prominent defects of school latter will ask, "Will the lightning strike my forward such facts and considerations as may render that action enlightened and efficient .-Chr. Watchman.

> ed upon,-yet how much is called for by, the A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.-What can be grave, by the lowliest hillock that is piled over a more beautiful illustration of faith; and what The enterprizing and respectable part of the vilthe icy bosom, by the grassiest hollow that has can furnish a more striking reproof of fearfulness sunk with the mouldering bones of a fellow crea- and unbelief, and anxious care, than the following dressed by persons of various denominations. The passage from one of Luther's letters to his desponding friends at Augsburg?

'I looked out of the window and saw two prodigies. I beheld the glittering stars, and all dermine in an hour of labor, is crushed the spirit the glorious vault of heaven: I looked around that could enthral a world, and dare even a con- for the pillars by which it was upheld, but I could of evil, and especially that one in this village, at test with destiny! How little it speaks for the discover none. Yet it remained firm and secure. the present time, and particularly on the spot prolarded with oaths, will almost inevitably make value of the existence, which man endures so The same unseen hand which had formed sus- posed,* would be productive of evil every way. many evils to prolong; how much it reduces the tained it still. Yet numbers anxiously search on significance of both the pomp and wretchedness all sides for its supports: could they feel them of being, reducing all its vicissitudes into the in- with their hands, they might then be at ease : distinguishable identity which infinite distance but as this is impossible, they live in constant disgives to the stars,—a point without parallax, a quiet lest the heavens should fall down upon their speck, an atom! Such is life,—the gasp of a child heads. I beheld again, and lo, thick clouds of The committee visited books, and they are to be found in nearly every that inspires the air of existence but once-a sin- water, like a mighty ocean, which I saw nothing man who sold the land was willing to take it back. gle breath breathed from eternity. But the des- to contain, nothing to hold up, rolled above our tiny that comes behind us, -oblivion! It is not heads. Yet they descended not upon us; but afenough that we moralize upon the equality of the ter presenting a threatening aspect for a little sepulchre; that the rich man, whose soul is in time, they passed away, and a brilliant rainbow to depart, as far as I know, without shaking off they have unanimously come to the conclusion, that the ostentation of a marble palace, and his heart succeeded them. This was our protection. Yet, the dust of their feet, and with the consolation, its profits calculated in cool blood, as if there were in the splendor of the feast, should consider how it appeared frail and evanescent : and although it whatever it may be, of having taken twenty-five no such feeling as Philanthrophy, no real motive small a pit must content him, or that the proud, has ever hitherto proved availing, still numbers dollars from the village of Battle Creek, to hire of human action but selfishness. Such a course who boast their "pre-eminence above the beasts," think more of the thick and dark mass of waters, them not to be a perpetual nuisance to it, so long as one sui generis—a business of a peculiar kind; as should know that the shaggy carcass and the than of the slender, fleeting arch of light. They God should permit them to breathe his air. lawn-shrouded corse must futten the earth to- want to have sensible proof of its sufficiency; and gether. We should teach our vanity the lesson because they cannot obtain that, they live in dread

glorious Temperance reform so happily begun. ous spirits which fame has rendered immortal, we man attained such a degree of faith? One of his and in their deserted obscurity, discover the fee- admire the extraordinary cheerfulness, steadfastwere in the divine presence; and yet, with as they meant not so. firm a hope and confidence as he would address a The spot proposed was not far from the centre. father or a friend.'-N. Y. Evangelist.

> most importance to the moral welfare of his coun. living, and are all professors of religion. He has also a very large circle of grand-children, many of whom are professors, and one of them a highly esteemed Baptist minister; and also a large number of great-grand-children: and after tion of the tendency of the human mind to ultra- living alone, as it respects church connection, at ism. Because the world throws temptations the advanced age of ninety-one years, one month, through your paper. The Lord is still carrying God, to imbibe the spirit of true piety. Sabbat around us, many have thought that it embodies and nine days, he was baptized by Eld. Benjain itself the principle of evil. The charms of min W. Capron, and united with the Baptist society form a strong temptation, and some have church at Freetown corners, on the 14th of Ocbeen led into the belief that society is in itself an tober, 1838, in the presence of some of his chilevil, necessarily leading to sin, and must there. dren, and a great number of his grand-children; fore be avoided, hence many have shut themselves and probably some of his great-grand-children the time. The gospel was made the power of very powerful influence on the whole future destin

N. Y. Baptist Register.

CHRISTIANITY IN SYRIA. scientific and religious, as extensively as possible. He had already been successful in getting funds, and his appeal to the assembly for the means of London paper.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH,—We know that it is reckoned a point of very bad manners to sleep in company, when, perhaps the tedious impertinence eusable as at the dullest sermon. Do they think it a small thing to watch four hours at a play, where all virtue and religion are openly reviled: and can they not watch one half hour to hear them defended?—Dean Swift.

In reduces on county. I sumcent stock of general knowledge, but pay of many talkers would render it at least as exfather give his daughter in marriage to a low justice and abomination should cease or be per- it a small thing to watch four hours at a play, caste man, it is observed, "He has given her to petuated, it would be a serious matter with every where all virtue and religion are openly reviled:

What is it that saps the morals of youth-kills the germs of generous ambition-desolates the domestic hearth—renders families fatherless—day of the meeting, and left it progressing.

W. M. makes a man shanned by relatives who loved him -contemned by the contemporaries who outstripped him-reviled by the very wretches who asylums with lunatics our ponds and rivers with by baptism, and the conversion of many others. suicides—our goals with thieves and murderers -our streets with prostitution? DRUNKENNESS.

A DISTILLERY EJECTED.

MR. ISHAM :- Nearly two weeks ago, certain persons came into our village, and purchased a quantity of ground for the erection of a distillery. They were told that they would meet with de-cided opposition, but that made no difference. In the evening a meeting of the people was held. lage was generally there. The meeting was ad-Society of Friends manifested their interest in it. After a full discussion, the following resolutions were adopted, without a dissenting voice. I give them as near as I can from memory.

Resolved, That distilleries are always a source

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to wait on the purchasers, and make known to them the feelings of this meeting, and the resolution adopted, and urge them to desist Seminary.

The committee visited them immediately. The They finally agreed to it, on condition of being paid TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. The money was handed them the next day, and they were ready that, after revolving the subject a considerable time. Yours, with much respect,

JUSTIN MARSH.

Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., Mi. Aug. 25, 1838. P. S. Before this letter is gone from my hands, I have received information from the neighboring village, Verona, that the company of distillers insisted on the establishment of separate institutions, have, by some means, been defeated there also; ble hold which we ourselves must have upon earth ness, faith, and hope, of this man, in these trying and I think have abandoned our region entirely, and the memory of men. Friendship forgets times. He constantly feeds these affections by a as a hopeless spot for them. I will just say, in what the devouring earth has claimed; and even very diligent study of the word of God. Then, addition, that since they came, a temperance so- qualifying a portion of our pious youth for the employ enmity ceases at last to remember the resting not a day passes in which he does not employ in ciety has been new-modelled in Battle Creek, on prayer, at least, three of his very best hours.— the principles of total abstinence from all that vote our affections to others as we can, yet must Once I happened to hear him at prayer. What intoxicates, and it appears flurishing. I think spirit, what faith is there in his expressions. He that the Lord will bless their visit among us, and petitions God with as much reverence as if he make it promote the cause of temperance, although

THE BEST BOOK .- I have many books that I A Most Interesting Occurrence .- A man can not sit down to read; they are, indeed, good who has resided at Freetown Corners for a num- and sound; but like half-rence, there goes a ber of years, by the name of John Backus, ex. great quantity to a little amount. There are silimmersed in party politics, another not only keeps perienced religion at the age of twenty-five ver books, and a very few golden books, but I aloof from them, but refuses to vote at the polls years. He had then one child; has since raised have one book worth more than all, called the Bi-

John Newton.

From the Baptist Banner.

UNION COUNTY, KY., Oct. 12, 1838. BRO. WALLER :- It is with pleasure 1 am

again permitted to address the lovers of Zion on his glorious work at Sharon church, Hopkins county. I have had two very interesting meet-kind. And as impressions are then easily made, so ings there since I wrote you last. Bro. William they are likely to be as durable as life; nay, as du Rondeau, was with me all the time : Bro. James able as eternity itself. Whether right or wrong, they Mansfield, and Bro. Timothy McMaham, part of generally possess a permanent character, and exert God to many. They were both meetings of then that they be made by a pious and skilful hand thrilling interest. At the first, I buried with properly trained to the work of giving religious in-Christ, by baptism, twenty-nine-at the last, which closed last Tuesday, fourteen more, and On Monday evening last, at half past 6 o'clock, left twelve received for baptism, which, if the a public meeting was held at the Music-hall, for Lord wills, I expect to baptize next month. By thought matter to be the principle of evil, consid- the purpose of hearing the communications of that time I hope the Lord will have many preer the use of physical force, as necessarily and Assaad Yacoob Kayat, respecting the present con- pared to join them, to prove thereby their love essentially sinful, hence in repelling wrong and dition of Syria and the Holy Land in respect to to him by keeping his commandments. The last punishing transgressors, no force must be used religion and education. The room was crowded day of the meeting was truly one of the days of but that of the immaterial mind and soul, except to suffocation, and many hundreds of persons de- the Son of man. I don't think I have ever seen They sit listless, perhaps fall asleep, under discourse the tongue, which in our present complex state sirous of obtaining admittance were compelled to but one day to equal it. After we returned from which persons of riper age hear with profit and deof existence seems to be necessary to bring this retire ungratified. The chair was occupied by the water, preaching commenced. One sermon mmaterial force to bear, and this they seem dis. Adam Hodgson, Esq., who detailed the objects of was preached, followed by two exhortations. The the meeting, and heartily recommended them to penitents were then called to the anxious seats, Similar errors might be quoted without num- the consideration of the Christian public .- Assaad and many came forward. The church door being dwellers in the primitive seat of Christianity, they al sun hid himself behind the western hills, the have upon the sympathies and benevolence of the Sun of righteousness still continued to pour down Christians of this and every other country. He his enlightening and warming rays upon us, until stated his object to be to educate a number of the our cups were made to run over, and continued dividual communicate that knowledge which he does Syrian youths as public instructers and missiona- to run over for some time. I must now stop, for not himself possess? He may be well disposed; nay, but he may be well disposed ries to the Bedouins, and in fact the Mahomedans want of language to describe the scene. It was, and idolapors of the surrounding districts. He indeed, an earnest of heaven to the lovers of wished to build schools, and to spread instruction, Jesus—and as I am now in the field for the ensuing year, having four counties to ride in and do not realize the importance of making the necessarine churches to attend, I pray God, for Christ's sake, I may experience many such meetings, in all of them, before my year comes to a close, should it be the Lord's will to spare my poor, unworthy life. The good work has not yet stopped in some cases, they are entirely at a loss, and know at Highland church, Union county : four were not what to say : while in others, they entertain received at our last meeting. I must now close, for want of time, and start forthwith to another protracted meeting, in Henderson county. I sufficient stock of general knowledge, but pay suffi-

P. S. I have just left a protracted meeting in Henderson county, on my way to the General Association, where I baptized seven on the fourth

of we presed up the Gulf of Sa

A protracted meeting was held with the Glebelandbetrayed him? Drunkenness. What fills our of September. The result was the addition of thirty

> Sixteen were added to the church at McKean, Ohio, by baptism, on the last Lord's-day in Septem-ber. Many others professed hope in Jesus

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, NOVEMBER 16, 1838

Sabbath School Convention of the Ashford Ban tist Association

The following are the names of the officers of the Convention, for the year ensuing, as reported by the nominating committee and duly elected :

Hon. II. RIDER, President. J. W. FAIRFIELD, Vice President.

B. Cook, JR., Cor. and Rec. Secretary.

J. ELLIOT, Treasurer. D. MUNGER, Auditor.

J. Leonard. A. Taylor, H. Bromley, Gea. Executive Committee.

B. Corbin, N. Potter, The following is the report presented to the Conven-

tion, by the Committee on the subject of a Teachers' Question, Is it desirable that an effort be made to

establish a Seminary for training up pious youth to be teachers in Sunday Schools? The Committee appointed by the Sabbath School Convention connected with the Ashford Baptist Association, to consider this question, beg leave to report

such a Seminary as that contemplated in the question, ought to be established. Their reasons are the for 1. The business of a Sabbath School Teacher is

much so as that of a physician, a lawyer, or a minis-ter of the gospel. This will not be disputed by any individual of common understanding, who has paid any attention to the subject. Now, the public voice has decided that for training up physicians, lawyers, and ministers of the gospel, academies and colleges devoted to the purpose of giving instruction in science and literature, generally, are not sufficient. It has for training up those who are to engage in such of the learned professions. On the same principle, it is in the view of your Committee desirable, that institutions should be established for the express purpose of ment of teachers in Sunday Schools.

2. There is a peculiar necessity for establishing Seminaries of the description contemplated in the question, on account of the infancy of the Sabbath School institution. But few books have been published adapted to instruct and assist the Sabbath School Teacher. In law, medicine, and theology, books are greatly multiplied, and supersede in a considerable degree the necessity of oral instruction.-The case is very different in regard to Sunday

3. The importance of well qualified teachers in our Sunday Schools is very great. The Sabbath School teacher holds a rank next to that of the Christian minister. He occupies a far more important station than the lawyer, or the physician. This employment is most intimately connected with the zeal and permanent prosperity of nations. Children judiciously trained up in the Sabbath School, will, in most cases, be honest, virtuous and orderly citizens. Instructed while very young in the great principles of our holy religion, they are not likely to possess a turbulent seditious, disorganizing spirit; but may be expected to be quiet and peaceable citizens, observant of the institutions, and obedient to the laws of their country Besides, they may be expected, with the blessing of the individual who receives them. How important

On some accounts, the labors of the Sabbath School teacher are even more important than those of the christian minister. The instruction he imparts, is generally more simple, and more personal, and therefore more likely to command attention, and make salutary impressions on the minds of children. Preaching is generally too abstract, and its style too labored, too artificial, and too elevated for children. Then they are neither impressed, instructed, or interested. light. Your Committee are apprehensive that a change in the style of preaching, generally, may be desirable-such a change as shall simplify divine truth, and bring it down to the heart of children. Or, if this should be deemed inexpedient, that discourse adapted to the capacities of children, and designed especially for their benefit, should be more frequent ly delivered than they usually have been. But whatever may be thought of this, the Sunday School, next accordingly, assured on sufficient authority, that Sab-bath Schools have, in many instances, been nurseries of piety. We will only add, under this head, that individuals well trained in the Sabbath School, are other christians in knowledge, and spirituality, and stability in their christian course.

Finally, One of the greatest obstacles, hitherlo, which the friends of Sabbath Schools have had to surcompetent teachers.

In many cases, teachers have been ignorant, grossly ignorant, themselves, and of course, not quainfed to impart instruction to others. For how can any invery anxious to do his duty as a teacher; but he knows not how.

Others, who have a tolerable fund of religious They have general knowledge enough : but either through indolence, or a too great absorption in secu-

lar pursuits, they do not examine the lessons, which they attempt to hear, with sufficient attention. Hence, erroneous views, and, of course, communicate, not truth, but error, to their pupils.

There are other teachers who not only possess a the conscience and the beart.

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Now, it is easy to see that teachers of the severa descriptions above mentioned, all stand in great need of the assistance they may derive from such a Seminary as that contemplated in our question. Put them under the care of an able, well qualified Sabbath School teacher, whose mind possesses the requisits enlargement, and whose heart is richly imbued with the spirit of Christ, and they can hardly fail, in process of time, to become far better teachers than they previously were. They will all obtain a great deal of valuable knowledge of the Bible, and of the human mind—will feel, if they never felt before, the importance of studying each lesson with care and importance of studying each lesson with care and diligence, before they attempt to hear it—will ascertain to what sources of information they may have access, what books and maps they must provide, and in what manner these helps are to be used in their weekly preparations. Under such a teacher, too, they

may be expected to realize the importance of laborto make suitable impressions on the consciences and hearts of their pupils. The views he may be expected to present of the worth of the soul, of its noble capacities and powers, of its present guilty, polluted, degraded state, of the glorious provision made in the work of redemption for its restoration to holiness and the favor of God, and of the eternal happiness or misery which it is destined to experience beyond the grave,-can hardly fail, with a divine blessing, to impress his pupils with a deep sense of the responsibili-ties resting upon them, and the vast importance of making the most tender and solemn appeals to the consciences and hearts of the youth and children who

may be placed under their care.
But some one may say - "We admit all this to be true. The establishment of a Seminary for the in-struction of Sabbath School teachers is desirable and important. But how is it to be accomplished? Who shall provide the necessary funds? Large sums must be needed to carry such a design into successful execution; and how are they to be raised?"

To such queries as these the Committee beg leave to reply, that a comparatively small sum will be sufficient to make a good beginning; they will, indeed, admit that to establish and endow a Seminary sufficient for training up the Sabhath School teachers needed by the Baptist denomination throughout New England, or even throughout our own State, would require a considerable sum-a sum, however, which might be easily raised by our churches, could they generally be brought to combine their energies for the purpose, and to exercise that spirit of liberality which a deep concern for the honor of Christ, and the salvation of men, must immediately inspire. But your Committee do not at present contemplate the establishment of a Seminary on so large a scale.— Their views are limited to the Ashford Association. And they are decidedly of opinion that great good might be done to the Sabbath School within the limits of that body, by the expenditure of a sum comparatively small. Let an individual well qualified to take year. Let the teacher be a man, if such can be found, who, being in easy circumstances, can afford, and is willing, to perform the duties and subject himself to the responsibilities of a teacher without compensation. Let a small building, or a portion of a building, be annually bired for the use of the school, and let a small sum, say 100 dollars, be expended in the purthe sums necessary for these purposes be raised by our churches in such manner as may be thought most convenient. Let none be admitted into the Seminfees be exacted of them; and let all the pupils be required to provide themselves with board, and with such books as it will be necessary for them to own.

Such is a brief outline of the plan which the com-mittee beg leave to present to the members of the Convention-a plan which they are sure has two recommendations, viz. its great simplicity, and the smallness of the pecuniary sacrifices on the part of the churches, which its execution will require. In rethat if the 16 churches belonging to our Association, will raise on an average 10 dollars the first year, and half that sum in each succeeding year, the object will

Your committee close by remarking, that should expedient to appoint a special committee to procure the necessary funds, select the teacher, and put the practicable.

All which is respectfully submitted. J. CHAPLIN, Chairman.

We find that we have not room for the reports of the other committees entire. The report of the committee on Teachers' Meetings closed by recommending the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Teachers' Meeting is of such vital moment to the welfare of our Sabbath Schools-that we recommend interesting and ably conducted Teachers' Meeting. ever disbelieved the reality or sincerity of her piety.

The committee on visiting schools and families, reported as follows:

Sabbath Schools, that of visiting schools and families, should not be considered as of small moment. Whatever tends to excite interest and improve, should be considered of great importance to a cause fraught with such immense interests as that of the Sabbath School. And we can hardly suppose a case where a committee whose hearts are in their work. going through one of our schools visiting each class.

the occasion will call forth, kindly encouraging and counselling both scholars and teachers, but we shall see that school coming up with growing interest. If we were to see the place where the superintendent and teachers, together with such a commithouse, through all the families connected with the congregation, stirring up the people to the subject of we might fondly hope, and confidently expect, to see that school full and interesting. In view of this

subject, I will offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That we recommend the churches and societies composing this Convention, that they have of God. The social and prayer meeting, too, were to in each, a committee whose business it shall be to visit each class in their school or schools, once in 3 months, and co-operate with the superintendent and teachers, by special effort for the encouragement and did not forbid her attendance.

improvement of the school, or schools. Resolved, That we also recommend that they have a regular committee, whose duty it shall be, together with the superintendent and teachers, to visit every family belonging to their congregation, at least once in six months, for the special purpose of exciting and increasing an interest in each family on the subject of Sabbath Schools.

B. HICKS, Chairman The committee on Adult Classes, reported strongly in favor of more strenuous efforts in forming and sustaining such classes, than have heretofore characterized our churches.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE. - We learn from the Baptist Banner, that Brother R. Giddings, pastor of the Baptist church at Shelbyville, Ky, has been elected President of Georgetown College, and that he has accepted the appointment. Brother Giddings is said to be a man every way qualified for the responsible station to which he has been called, and we are very happy to learn that the prospects of this institution are highly encouraging. The Banner says, " We want it to be distinctly understood that the Georgetown College is going ahead. We speak what we know. There is no mistake." It is all-important to our denomination at the West, that this college should be well sustained, and we believe there is enterprize and zeal enough among our brethren to do it.

ANOTHER LABORER GONE. - By an obituary notice in the Christian Watchman, we learn that the Rev. Seneca Stanley, a Baptist minister, died at Cornville, Me., on the 17th ult. aged 52. He was a native of Attleborough, Mass., and has been for eighteen years past, a faithful and successful laborer in the gospel vineyard. Thus God is taking his servants, one after by 50, with a gallery." another, home to their rest. Let the prayers of Zion ascend to the Lord of the harvest, that he will fill At Springville, Ala., about fifty-three lately put on their places with men as faithful and devoted.

tude to the God of all mercies, for his abundant and nearly recovered from his severe wounds. distinguishing goodness. We have reason enough to be thankful; and O may our thanksgivings be offered in sincerity and deep humility for our many shortcomings in view of so much mercy.

The Governors of New York and Michigan have appointed the same day. Governor Jenison, of Vermont, has appointed Thursday, the 6th day of December as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

RIGHT .-- Under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted by the people at the late election in that State, all duellists are excluded from holding any office of honor or profit. This is a noble example, which we should exceedingly rejoice to see followed by every State in the Union, and especially by our national government.

"Justitia" will appear next week. We shall be happy to hear from her often.

OBITUARY.

Died Oct. 9th, at Athol, Mass., Mrs. Wealthy, wife of Mr. Stillman Stockwell, and daughter of Deacon Dan Spencer, late of Westfield, aged 38. The deceased was endowed by nature with a kind heart, and a sweet and amiable temper, which rendered her peculiarly conciliating and affectionate, and greatly endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances and charge of a Sabbath School Seminary be first selected. Let it be understood that the Seminary is to be friends. But that which particularly distinguished in actual operation not more than six months in a her was the depth and consistency of her piety. Deprived of her earthly father at the age of fifteen, she still lived on a number of years without seeking one in Heaven: and though she often felt herself an orphan, and lonely and comfortless, she strove, though unsuccessfully, to content herself, and fill the vacuity in her soul with the glittering and fascinating trifles chase of a library, consisting of such books as the teacher of the Seminary and his pupils will need to of the world. But by the Spirit's influence, she was consult in attending to their daily exercises; and let at length led to seek comfort and safety in God. Her convictions, which it is believed resulted during ary, except those who reside within the limits of our deep and pungent. When first encouraged by a own Association; or, if others be admitted, let tuition friend to hope, she sunk back, as with an instinctive dread of self-deception; but her mind gradually set- ed. tled into a state of peace, which it never wholly lost.

Her religion was of an understanding and intelligent character. Previously to obtaining comfort, she had seen her sinfulness; that her heart was opposed to God, and unless He produced a change, would always remain so. Thus taught by experience, her gard to the latter, your committee would remark, own depravity and dependance, she is believed never to have doubted these great truths.

It was persevering. From the day she first ventured to hope in God, till that of her death, she " held on her way."-It would be too much to say that she their suggestions meet your approbation, it may be was always equally happy or equally zealous, but she contemplated seminary into operation as soon as ter and render doubtful the piety of so many professors, nor relapsed into that state of indifference which is, alas! too common with those we hope are chris-

It was deep and controlling. Religion with her was all. It was not a garment that might be put on or off at pleasure; it was not like other good things, which might be used or laid aside, as suited the convenience of the occasion; but it was the ruling principle, which entered into, and governed all her calto every school within our limits, to use their best culations and arrangements in life. It is doubted endeavors to establish and permanently sustain an whether any who had an opportunity of observing her,

It was uniform and consistent. It extended to the whole will of God, so far as she understood what it Among the numerous duties connected with our was: she never said, this I will do, and that I will not; but however self-denying or crossing any duty might appear, she dared not neglect it.

Nor was she the christian to day, and something else to morrow, but in every place she exemplified in an uncommon degree and in an appropriate manner, the duties and spirit of her profession. She was manifesting that deep interest in their welfare which not remarkable for some graces, and destitute of others, but exhibited them all in lovely proportions. She was afraid of little sins.

It was active. She could not, especially during the latter and principal part of her christian pilgrimage, tee, were diligently engaged in going from house to be content without being constantly engaged in attempting to do something to promote the glory of Sabbath Schools, and laboring to bring them, as God, or the welfare of mankind: the warmth and much as may be, to fill their places in the school, vigor of her zeal were constantly impelling her to improve every opportunity and every situation to do good; and she was careful to avoid any place where she could not be thus employed. She loved the house her a delightful resort, and in no instance was she known to be absent, when other duties or ill health

It was benevolent. She emphatically "wept with them that wept." In the scene of affliction she was the sorrows and console the hearts of the distressed.

" To do good, and to communicate, she did not forget," the blessing of the needy and neglected have often come upon her. An instance that may be named is believed to be a fair sample of her liberality. An agent for a benevolent object having visited the house where she resided, she inquired how much she ought to give? He looked at her with a smile, as if to say " you may not be willing to abide by my judg- with the prospects of enjoyment in life; but in little ment," when she immediately addded "she did not care how much, she had as lief it were one sum as another, she only wanted to know what was right."

Her confidence in God was proportionate to the uniformity of her obecience-strong and steady especially during her last years. She had no fears of death; no doubts of her aeceptance with God.

The writer is aware that many persons are canon ized by their death, and that notices of their virtues are published, which to the reader appear to be overdrawn and exaggerated, but he believes that characters like that of the deceased are the property of the church, and that it would be wrong not to have them PRINCIPAL OFFICES FOR THE SALE. GWOON

Westfield, Nov. 9th, 1838.

New MEETING-HOUSES .- The Lebanon (Ohio) Star of the 26th ult. says-

" Three new churches have been erected or completed during the past year in Lebanon, at an expense of about 14,000 dollars. Each of them has a basement story designed for schools. The Cumberland Presbyterian House is 50 feet in length by 36 in width—the Methodist 60 by 45—and the Baptist 65

Christ in baptism-gg BALEOL mobie M. BJAY

THANKSGIVENGS .- The same day (the 29th inst.) is | DESERVED .- The City Council, at its meeting last | COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION FOR HART. appointed for the annual Thanksgiving in every week, unanimously appropriated to Mr. Constable State in New England, except Vermont, Let it be Ripley the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for observed as as day of thanksgiving indeed; and let his determined efforts, at the risk of his own life, in us present the interesting spectacle of a people unitng arresting the desperate villain Bennet a few weeks in a general outpouring of sincere and heartfelt grati- since. We are happy to learn that Mr. Ripley has

> We have received the following from a correspondent in Fairfield county, and publish it as received, presuming

> > CAUTION.

Professing Christians of all denominations, are hereby cautioned not to employ a man by the name of Caleb Ea. ton, who is, or has been, travelling through Fairfield county, as a professed teacher of our holy religion, hav-ing credentials of recent date from Rev. Baron Stow, of Boston, and also from a number of physicians and sur-geons of Boston, as a member of the Medical Faculty here : all which are downright forgeries. Said Eaton i very fluent in the delivery of his sermons, but not gifted at all in prayer-is about 5 feet high, dark complexion, and wears a false head of hair. He has been advertised in the public papers of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maine, in years past, as an impostor, a discharged convict of Massachusetts State Prison. It is devoutly hoped he will yet be brought to justice.

SEVERE STORM .- A severe rain storm was experien ced in this vicinity last Thursday, which did considerable damage to the roads and bridges in this quarter, and pro duced a great rise of water in our river; it is now gradually falling, however. We learn that the mail stage which left here for New-Haven on Thursday night, in passing the road near the bridge at Berlin, was so deep in water that the driver was compelled to cut the harness and let his horses swim to land. Mr. Stearns, the only passenger in the stage, reached land in safety. The mail got well soaked.

CANADA UP AGAIN.-It appears that another outbreak has occurred in Canada, and the country is again rife with wars and rumors of wars. The Burlington Free Press of Nov. 6th, states that a general rising of the French population on the St. Lawrence had taken place, and that they had attacked Napierville, and made prisoners of the soldiers stationed there. All along the frontier, the inhabitants are in a state of excitement, and we are constantly receiving reports and rumors of fighting, upon which it is difficult to say how much reliance ought to be placed .-The following is the latest intelligence :

WHITEHALL, Nov. 10. The insurgents of Odletown and L'Ecole, to the num per of 3 or 400, and 200 loyalists of the same district, had the winter of 1825-6, in true conversion to God, were a skirmish near the main road, ten miles Northeast of Champlain village, and within six miles of Napierville. A fire of small arms for upwards of two hours took place, when the powder became wet, and the firing ceased. The loyalists sustained the greatest injury. There were killed and wounded on both sides, abou

> three hundred. 400 regulars had left St. John's for the disaffected district-they had been landed at Isle-au-Noix.

> Monday night of last week, there was a severe gale on Lake Erie. As far as is known it sent twelve schooners, one steam boat, and one brig, upon the Ohio shore between Dunkirk and Grand River. N. Y. Express.

BETTING .- A Mrs. Moore, of Hanover, Pa., in an dvertisement, warns all persons who hold money staked by her husband (who has since died) upon the never fell into those sins which disgrace the charac- late election, to return it to her to defray the expenses attending his illness and burial.

> D'One or two articles this week have taken up so much more room than we calculated for, that our news department is mostly crowded out.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mr. Chas. P. Welles, to Miss Jane Strong, daughter of Mr. William Strong, all of this city. In this city on the 7th inst., by Rev. Asher Moore, Mr. Ammi L. Church, to Miss Rebecca C. Hamilton,

both of Hartford.

At Mansfield, by Rev. H. Bromley, Mr. Samuel Harris, to Miss Martha Burnham, all of Mansfield.

DIED,

In this city on the 10th inst., Rev. Dr. Charles Remington, in the 50th year of his age. In this city on the 8th inst. Mr. Jason Bunce, aged

At Coventry, on the 5th inst., Mr. George Bissell, aged 75. At Middletown, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Elizabeth

Mr. William Sumner, aged 77. Samuel Allen, aged 8 years.

At Buffalo, Oct. 31, Mrs. Eliza Dibble aged 25, formerly of this city. She was on her way from Michigan home, partly for the benefit of her health, and reached Buffalo, where she died.

At Ashford, Sept. 11th, Mrs. Polly Snell, widow of the late Deacon Wm. Snell. She was an affectionate mother, a loving companion, one who could peculiarly sympathize with the afflicted, and deeply felt for the cause of truth. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church in that place for many years. Three of her children died before her; five survive, which with other relatives and acquaintance, mourn the loss of her society, but not the loss of her soul; believing she has made a happy change of worlds. The deceased was 72 years of age. at home; and she knew better than most how to feel funeral was attended on Thursday after her death, and a discourse was delivered by Elder D. Munger, of Stafford, from John xi. 25, 26, to an attentive audience. The services were closed by an appropriate prayer, offered by Father Underwood, Pastor of the Congregational church in that place.

At Monson, Mass., Sept. 26th, Polly Maria Chapman, about 16 years of age, daughter of the late Ja-son Chapman, of Ashford, Ct., and grand-daughter of widow Polly Snell. She was in the morning of life, and possessed of a sound constitution, delighted more than two weeks after she was lively at her loom in the cotton mill, she was cut down by typhus fever, and laid in the embrace of death. Her funeral was attended in Ashford, at the same house of her grandmother just two months after, at which time Elder D. Munger preached an affecting discourse to a very solemn assembly, founded upon the scripture written in Ps. 146, second clause of the 8th verse: It is hoped a good impression was fixed at the time of these services, upon the minds of the young people,

the former associates of the deceased.

At Ashford, Sept. 29th, Asa G. Snell, aged 2 years. The son of Deacon Charles and Elizabeth Snell, and grandson of the late widow Polly Snell. On Lord's day following, at 2 o'clock, P. M., an assembly of friends and neighbors met at Deacon Snell's, which had recently been made so signally the house of mourning; where prayer was offered by Elder Alfred Burnham, of Hampton; after which the congregawas delivered from Samuel iii. 18, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good," by Elder A. Snell; then some remarks, and a brief address to the mourners was given by Elder Elias Shorn. Windham; Elder Burnham offered an appropriate prayer. The scene was truly solemn, and espe on account of the recent frequent inroads of death at 9 o'clock, A. M. JAMES L. BEBDEN. Commissand three days, people met in the same house to atand three days, people met in the same house to attend the solemnities of a funeral; such a Providence has seldom been known in this parish, if ever. May the Lord sanctify it to the good of the surviving relatives, and the inhabitants of the place. W.

CHARLES POST. Clerk.

FORD COUNTY

This Convention, which is the last to be held in the State, and promises to be an interesting and efficient one, will meet in this city, in the North Baptist Church, on Thursday, the 29d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped Schools and Bible Classes, and as an aid to Family that there will be a full attendance of the friends of the cause from all parts of the county. The clergymen of the different religious denominations, will contribute not a little to the object, both by their attendance, and the giving public notice of the Convention from their pulpits, the preceding Subbath.

NOTICE .- The Second Baptist Church of Waterford, to this class of persons, and contains a mass of just the have appointed a protracted meeting, to commence on kind of information wanted. It also contains a splen-Tuesday, the 20th inst., and they hereby invite their did colored Map of Canaan. brethren, Ministers, and others, to attend and worship God with them, and also request those that pray for Zion. to pray for this people.

Waterford, Nov. 6, 1838.

NOTICE .- The Ministers' and Deacons' Conference of Litchfield County and vicinity, will be held at the of Litchfield County and vicinity, will be held at the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits of the work. I can unhesitatingly say, that it is almost the fourth Sabbath, it being the 21st of November. Br. every thing I could wish as a class book. The value Benedict the first, and Br. Atwell the second Preacher. of the Notes consists chiefly in their brevity, judicious-Subject for discussion, 1 Pet. 3: 19, 20, 21. SILAS AMBLER, Clerk

NOTICE .- THE BOARD OF THE CONNECTICUT

Deep River, Nov. 5th, 1838.

NOTICE -- The Middlesex County Temperance Society, will meet at the Congregational Church, Westbrook, on Tuesday, the 20th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Religious services and address H. WOOSTER, Sec'y. at I o'clock, P. M. Deep River, Oct. 26, 1838.

TA HIGHLY IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

"Care ne titubes.' - Beware of falling. DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the preent opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflict d with the various forms of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidenc s, that his remedi s have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION?poisoning all the sources of enjoyment, and leading in many iustances to confirmed Hypochondriacism. Long has it eren made the subject of inquiry by medical Authors it re mains involved in much obscurity. JAUNDICE, DIAR-RHCA, CHOLERA, and COLIC, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. DR. EV-that class of persons for whom they were designed than any other with which I am acquainted. a ove complainte, by remedies drawn from the research s of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family o-delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggra-vated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRvated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIR-ACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINany art save attempting to lead the credulous on the road to of Prof. Ripley is, that he helps the reader where he ruin. Dr. Evans' office is supplied with the choicest remended help, and when he does not, he lets him go dies from foreign marke s, and compounded on the most scientific princi, I s-a physician is always in attendance, and but on the obscure, they are sound and satisfactory. all those who come there in the hour of need, will go off re- In a word, I view the work as possessed of much

100 Chatham st. New York, May 18, 1838. 6mis9

CP CHILDREN TEETHING - Children generally suff r much uneasin as from the cutting of their TEETH, Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflam d condition of the parts, therefore the principal indications of cure are to a ate the inflammation, and to soft a, soothe, and r lax the GUMS. If that is ef-If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babes tortured through all our families and Sabbath Schools. with painful or protracted dentition, and this not co attracts their attention, they should not be d terred from purchasing a bottle of PARIS' celebrated SOOTHING SYRUP for Ch ldren Teething. The incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressed cases, [when ap- greater number of just such questions, as he would plied to the infant's gums as directed,] is invaluable. The desire to ask, intelligibly and satisfactorily answered, remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the miraces again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortiferous malady -Convulsions. Sold only at No. 100 Chatham st.

New York, May 18, 1838. For sale by JAMES S. FOLGER, 201 Main-st.

A T a Court of Probate holden at Plymouth, within and for the district of Plymouth, on the 3d day of Nov. A. D. 1838. Present. CALVIN BUTLER, Esq., Judge.

On motion of George W. Matthews, and Lyman Tuttle, administrators on the estate of Nathan Tuttle, late of Plymouth, within said district, deceased. This Court Townsend, aged 58. Mrs. Rebecca Sumner, wife of doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against At Bristol, on the 1st. inst., Polly E., daughter of the same to the subscriber-And directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper pub-At Somers, Oct. 31, Mrs. Rebecca Russell, aged lished in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of Plymouth. Certified from Record,

CALVIN BUTLER, JUDGE.

CARD TO THE LADIES.

New Millinery & Fancy Goods. MISS C. PETTIBONE, Has this day received from New-York, a new sup-

ply of fashionable Fall and Winter Goods. CONSISTING IN PART OF

RICH and elegant Satins; figur'd and plain Silks of various colors; Silk Velvets; figur'd and plain Pou de soi; a choice selection of the most fashionable Winter Flowers; Victoria flead Dresses: a large assortment of the newest style of Ribbons, Satin Tastes, Chenelle Cord, French Collars, Blonde Scarfs, black and white Blonde Lace, Wire nett do. black Lace for trimmings, Silk Fringe, &c. &c. A splendid assortment of Silk Hats and Hoods, fine Florence Tuscan do., color'd and plain Straw do. Also ready made Cloaks, and particular attention to Dress making and repairing Tuscan and Straw Hats.

The latest fashions for Hats, Dresses, and

Cloaks. Six good girls wanted immediately. 235 Main-st. Nov. 16.

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the district of Hartford, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1839.

Present, SETH TERRY, Esq. Judge. ESTHER N. FRANCES, Administratrix on the estate of Timothy Francis, late of Wethersfield, within said district, deceased, having represented said estate insolvent, and given notice to all concerned, to appear before this Court the present day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners, and no one appearing, This Court doth appoint James L. Belden, George Stillman and Ashbel Robertson, Commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate; and also doth decree, that six months be allow ed them to exhibit their claims to said Commission

on the second Tuesdays of December and April next,

man is wise or safe, but he that is honest

ASHBEL ROBERTSON. | ioners. A true copy of Record, NATHANIEL GOODWIN, Clerk.

RIPLEY'S NOTES ON THE GOSPELS.

L explanatory; designed for Teachers in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and as an aid to Family Instruction. By HENRY J. RIPLEY, Professor of

Class Teacher. It is prepared with special reference

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From Rev. Robert Turnbull, Pastor of the South Baptist

Church, Hartford, Conn.]
Having introduced Professor Ripley's Notes into my Bible class about six months ago, I have had a fair ness and simplicity. The difficult passages are satisfactorily discussed, while those of a plainer and more intelligible nature are passed over with brief notices. Professor Ripley's style is plain and chaste,—not load-BAPTIST EDUCATION Society, will meet at the ed with redundances, nor bristling with epithets and Chapel of the North Baptist Church, Hartford, on Tuesday, the 11th of Dec. next at 2 o'clock P. M. H. WOOSTER, Sec'y.

H. WOOSTER, Sec'y. cates, are well chosen and happily expressed. I have much pleasure in recommending the work as the best of its kind, for a text-book in Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools. ROBERT TURNBULL. Hartford, July 17, 1838.

[From Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. late Pres. Waterville

The author's views of the passages on which be comments are those of a sound discriminating mind, are evidently the result of much reading and reflection, and presented in a style distinguished by its neatness and perspicuity.

He seems, besides, to have hit on the proper medium

between that conciseness which leaves the mind of the reader unsatisfied, and that prolixity which ex-hausts his patience and loads his memory with useless lumber.

This a rare excellence in writings of any kind, and especially in those whose object is to illustrate the word of God

(From R. E. Pattison, D. D., President of Waterville College.) I know not that I have ever read so much commentary, with so few occasions to dissent from the views of the author. Taking every thing into consideration, I should sooner recommend the Notes to

R. E. PATTISON. Waterville College July, 1838.

and valuable; his notes preserve a just medium be-CIPLED. UNEDUCATED, and UNPRACTICED in tween the diffuse and the concise. One excellence alone. On plain texts, his notes are not obtruded : merit, and well adapted to promote biblical knowledge and the cause of religion, and trust, that a liberal encouragement will be extended by the Christian com-S. CHAPIN. College Hill, D. C., Aug. 3, 1838.

From Rev. Luther Crawford, Sec'y Am. Eapt. Home Miss. Society, N. York.

I have perused the second edition of Ripley's Notes on the Gospels with more than usual attention. I fected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflat-ulation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, croup, can-ceptionable work there is to be found of the kind, and ker, and convulsions displaying their fatal consequences .- should rejoice to hear of its extensive circulation LUTHER CRAWFORD.

New York, August 6, 1838.

From the Rev. J. S. Bacon, Lynn, Mass. The teacher or scholar will find in this work a family and in the hand of every Sabbath School Teacher, and Scholar of suitable age, in the land.
J. S. Bacon.

Lynn, July 7, 1838.

From Rev. N. W. Williams, Beverly, Mass, It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of others in favor of the work. I hope, it will find a place among all our Sabbath School Teachers, and in families generally, as a work which, if it aim not at novelty of ideas, may be relied on as explaining the text in a clear and comprehensive manner. N. W. WILLIAMS.

Beverly, July 17, 1838.

From Baker and Hume, Norfolk, Va. We have carefully examined Ripley's Notes on the Gospels, and feel no hesitation in saying, that they are well calculated to answer the ends for which they were designed. Some may possibly object to the brevity of the notes: in our estimation, they are sufficiently extensive for all ordinary purposes. Were the work more voluminous, it would be less read, and, consequently, less useful. This is an important consideration, and it should be allowed due weight. The style of the work merits particular commendation.-While plain and unostentations, it is chaste and perspicuous. The faithfulness of the author, in his notes on those passages of Scripture which have reference to the subject of baptism, should commend the work to every member of our denomination. We trust that the period is not far distant, when a copy of it will be found in every Baptist family in the United States.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, 1838. THOMAS HUME. From Rev. J. A. Warne, Editor of the Comprehensive Common

JOSEPH S. BAKER.

tary. The author has fulfilled his promise of affording assistance to teachers and Bible class pupils, without doing for them the work of studying their lessons. It may not seem proper to institute comparisons between Ripley and Barnes; and yet I will just say, that Prof. Ripley is, in my judgment, by far the safer, the more modest, and the less ostentatious guide; and I cannot but wish he were adopted universally, in place of Barnes, in our Sabbath Schools.

JOSEPH A. WARNE. Philadelphia, August 15, 1838.

From the Biblical Repository, Andover Mass. There are three things in these Notes which have riven us much satisfaction; first, the kind and catholic spirit every where manifest-second, the labor is bestowed upon the really difficult texts-third, the practical reflections are few and to the point. From Zion's Advocate, Portland, 70

These Notes breathe throughout the spirit of fervent piety; and he who reads them will be improved in piety as well as in knowledge. We cordially re-commend this work to all engaged in Sabbath School or Bible Class instruction, and to heads of families who cannot purchase more expensive works.

From the Christian Review. Professor Ripley has given us a specimen of the right kind of Commentary; the Notes are more strictly explanatory than those of Mr. Barnes; they occupy a smaller space; the style, though less pointed and vivacious; exhibits more sobriety; the principles f interpretation are more cautionaly applied; and the explanations, particularly on the subject of bapism, are more correct.

Published by GOULD, KENDALL, & LINCOLN, Boson, and for sale by the principal Booksellers. 19 has

J. HURLBUT AND W. S. WILLIAMS,

Ta Him anogg PRINTERS. Having taken the office of the Christian Secretary

and the office lately occupied by Beaumont & Co. they offer to the public their services, hand stands Nov. 3th, 1638. wire man would wish to live.

THE DEW-DROP AND THE STREAM. The brakes with golden flowers were crown'd And melody was heard around, When near a stream, a dew-drop shed Its lustre on a violet's head, While, trembling to the breeze it hung, The streamlet as it rolled along, The beauty of the morn confessed And thus the sparkling pearl addressed :-

" Sure, little drop, rejoice we may, For all is beautiful and gay; Creation wears her emerald dress, And smiles in all her loveliness; And with delight and pride I see That little flower bedewed by thee; Thy lustre with a gem might vie, While trembling in its purple eye."

"You may rejoice, indeed, 'tis true," Replied the radiant drop of dew, " You will, no doubt, as on you move To flocks and herds, a blessing prove; But when the sun ascends on high. Its beams will draw me to the sky; And I must own my little power, I've but refreshed an humble flower!"

" Hold!" cried the stream, " nor thus repine, For well 'tis known a power divine, Subservient to his will supreme, Has made the dew-drop and the stream, Though small thou art, (I that allow,) No mark of Heaven's contempt art thou; Thou hast refreshed an humble flower, And done according to thy power."

All things that are both great and small, One glorious Author formed them all; This thought may all repinings quell, What serves His purpose serves him well.

THE INVITED GUEST AN UNWEL-COME VISITER.

Scene-A country town. CONRAD AND STRANGER.

Conrad. You are a stranger, and appear weary; come in, and rest yourself. Stranger. There is much comfort about your dwelling; are you its only inhabitant?

C. No; I have a wife and children; I expect them shortly. S. I have a commission to summon one of the

inhabitants of the town to great honor and digni-C. Oh how happy should I be if your visit here were directed to my humble abode !

S. You would, then, part with either of your family for such a purpose. C. I should be very neglectful of their interest

if it were not so. S. But what are their qualifications for our court ?

C. My eldest son is bold, active, generous and social; the youngest is a scholar, and ambitious of distinction.

S. And the girls ? C. The eldest has prudence, judgment and sedateness; the second is literary and talented the next is benevolent and affectionate; the fourth cheerful and gay; the youngest serious and re-

S. But you have said nothing of your wife do you not desire her advancement? C. She is aged and has ill-health; nor could I spare her.

S. There are no exemptions. My prince is absolute, and whoever I call must obey the summons. What are your powers to resist DEATH? ple of Paley, ought never by such individuals to C. Unhappy wretch that I am ! instead of a friend, I behold the great destroyer of the human race before me.

S. Which shall I take? The eldest boy or girl ?

C. Oh! spare them ! they are the prop and stay of their parents; their mother's feeble health

the younger children; let her remain. S. Decide, then, between the affectionate and

mirthful children. C. I cannot; both are necessary to the comfort and happiness of the rest; one is a comfort in affliction, and the other a lightener of care.

S. Your youngest son ? C. Pity a father's desire to see his opening qualities ripen into manhood; his bosom burns

with hopes of eminence and renown. S. You give me, then, your youngest child? C. Oh, no ! she is a blessing and an example ; her devotional spirit shapes our worldly feeling

and pursuits. S. You are content, then, to resign your wife C. Rather any than her; by patience and gentleness she softened the ruggedness of my temper, and without her I should again become the harsh and intractible being I was before I saw her.

S. You are selfish in your excuses; what have you to urge against my taking you? C. I fee! that I am unfit; the thoughts of death recall to recollection the half-forgotten sins of early years; they crowd upon my memory,

and cry for vengeance. S. Let them recall thee to repentance, and for thy present comfort, know that I am not sent to thee nor thy house at present. But be assured, that I shall visit thee again; and remember that all of whom thou hast spoken, but one, and she the youngest, is prepared for heaven; be ready then against my sure return. Set thou thine all prepared.

TROUBLE.-We are born to trouble, and we may depend upon it, while we live in this world we shall have it though with intermissions-that ture of good and evil; and therefore the true way to contentment is to know how to receive these different vicissitudes of life—the returns of good and evil—so as neither to be exalted by the one, or overthrown by the other, but to bear ourselves toward every thing which happens with such ease and indifference of mind, as to hazard as little as may be. This is the true temperate climate fitted us by nature, and in which every wise man would wish to live.

he became for four years a wanderer in Europe; and on his return resumed the practice of his profession in New York; but public opinion was against him. Men who once knew, now shunned him; he had received upon his descending puth, an impulse, so strong, that nothing could arrest the impetus which forced him lower, and lower, and lower, until he reached a hiding place from men's scorn in the grave.—N. Y. American.

No man is wise or safe, but he that is honest.

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No man is wise or safe, but he that is honest. in whatever state we are, we shall find a mixwise man would wish to live.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS .- Mr. Joseph A. Whitmarsh has issued a handbill, entitled Mammon, the god of this world renounced .' in which he comes to the conclusion, as the love of money is the root of all evil, and the use of it involves the love of it, 'to abandon its use as a pledge, or means of traffic with his neighbors.'— The whole 'monetary system,' he thinks emanated from the father of lies; and therefore profess-

ing Christians ought to abstain from the use of it. In accordance with these views, being involved in the 'nefarious credit system,' and having fully and freely forgiven what are, in the view of the ous engravings, and accompanied by a new and beautiful Atlas. By Thomas T. Smiley, A. M., M. D. world, debts due to himself, to a considerable amount above what he owes, he asks those who consider him as their debtor to extend to him their forgiveness, that is, not to ask him to pay his debts; and intimates that if they wont do it, they cannot expect forgiveness of God. This is an easy way to pay debts; and very convenient for those who would live on the earnings of others. of Schools. But Paul thought those who would not work should not eat. However, I suppose what might be a very good rule for Paul, in the day of darkness in which he lived, would be set aside by this young man's superior light. One would suppose, to hear some people talk, that the light of all preceding ages was found converging upon the minds of some of the Reformers of our day.

Mr. Whitmarsh, in his notions of money, is far ahead of the Apostolic age. The Apostle did not scruple to put into a common stock, the money which the Christians of Jerusalem received for their lands; nor did Paul refuse to receive wages of other churches, while preaching to the heathen, nor to take charge of the contributions for the poor saints; which, by fair inference, we may suppose were paid in money. Even the little company that followed our Lord, had their purse; for, on one occasion, we hear of their going to a city of the Samaritans, to buy meat-a place where love (Mr. Whitmarsh's coin,) would not pass. But I suppose the developments of that age had not fully made known the corrupting influences of money, as it has come to the mind of this Daniel .- N. Y. Evangelist.

> "I'LL TRY, SIR." "TRY" was never conquered.

It is recorded of Dr. Paley, one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian church, that while in College, he was inclined to idleness and dissipation. One morning, a rich and dissipated fellow student came into his room with this singular reproof, 'Paley, I have been thinking what a fool you are. I have the means of dissipation, and can afford to be idle. Your are poor and cannot afford it. I should make nothing if I were to apply myself. You are capable of rising to eminence,-and, impressed with this truth, I have been kept awake during the whole night, and have now come solemnly to admonish you. The effect of this remarkable admonition was his immediate reformation, and the final result, that he became one of the guiding minds of his own and succeeding ages. He became an acute and powerful reasoner, and christianity found in him one of its ablest defenders. The reprover is dead will live

" To the latest period of recorded time." This reformation and these results are accomplished, under God, by a resolution deliberately formed, and which never for a moment wavered.

Perhaps the eyes of some young men already inclined to dissipation may fall upon these hasty lines,-and will they not stop a moment and count the cost of idleness and vice, and calculate too a few of the advantages of industry and untiring perseverance in well doing? The exambe forgotten .- Watchlower.

' JESUS OF NARARETH WHO WENT ABOUT DOING Goon.'-Simple and unadorned, but beautiful euogium! How different from the insensate eloquence of the day, who, when she would extol some renowned soldier, says he marched through on hand, together with the greatest assortment of and my declining years, require their active cares. the country of the enemy, with victory at his S. Pass them by: shall it be the second girl ? side! Now what means, in the language of the C. Her attainments render her of great use to panegyrist, to overrun the country of the enemy with victory at his side? Is it not to open the flood gates of blood, and to commit universal slaughter? How different was the passage of the victorious Jesus through Judea! Benevolence was the victory that accompanied his steps; affliction, sickness, mental disorder, flew at his approach. Not only the house where he sojourned was distinguished by his active compassion; every impression of his steps may be said to have been accompanied by the vestiges of his redundant goodness. As the sower scattereth the seed as he moves along, the Son of God, wherever he went, diffused his divine favors. Did any one inquire, why, in that town, or in that hamlet, no lame or blind person, or any miserable object, ever appeared? The answer was ready-the compassionate Jesus had just passed through. Bossuet.

THE CURSE OF PHARAOH.—I have omitted to mention, that the curse provoked by Pharaoh still rests upon the land of Egypt, and that rats, fleas, and all those detestable animals into which Aaron converted the sands, are still the portion of the traveller and sojourner in Egypt. I had suffered considerably during the last four days, but not willing to lose a favorable wind, had put off, resorting to the usual means of relief. To-night, however, there was no enduring it any longer; the rats ran, shrieked, and shouted, as if celebrating a jubilee on account of some great mortality among the cats, and the lesser animals came upon house in order that at my coming they may be me as if the rod of Aaron had been lifted for my special affliction .- [Stephens' Incidents of Travel in the Holy Land, Egypt, Edom, &c.

THE DUELIST'S REWARD .- After Aaron Burr's acquittal, bankrupt alike in fortune and in fame, he became for four years a wanderer in Europe ;

No man is wise or safe, but he that is honest.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

READER'S GUIDE; containing a notice of the Elementary sounds in the English Language.—
Instructions for reading both prose and verse, with numerous examples for illustration, and lessons for practice. By John Hall, Principal of the Ellington School.

OLNEY'S INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY; Fourth Edition. A Practical Introduction to the study of Geography, embellished with maps from steel plates and engravings on wood. By J. Olney, A. M.

SMILEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS; a new work for the use of Schools, on the plan of Murray's

MARSHALL'S WRITING BOOKS; a new and valuable system of writing, in 4 numbers.

CHEEVER'S LATIN ACCIDENCE; revised and en-

larged. The above new and valuable School Books, published by the subscribers, are offered to the trade and to teachers, on the most reasonable terms. Also, in the press, a new and greatly enlarged and improved edition of Olney's Arithmetic, for the use

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY. THE Fifth Volume of the Comprehensive Com-I mentary is now received by the subscribers, and is ready for delivery to subscribers on application.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COMMIT-

THE subscribers offer for sale all the variety I School Books in use in this State, on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

New England Sabbath School Union, Question Book, Vol. 1st.

SECOND EDITION. before arrangaments could be made for publishing the second. This has caused the delay of orders sent us. We have now received a supply of the second edition, and are prepared to fill orders with despatch, at the Union price—\$1 50 per dozen.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

Hartford, July 20, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

EGYPT, Arabia Petrea, and the Holy Land, by an American,
Greece, Turkey and Europe, by do.
Dick's Celestial Scenery, New Ed. Hill and Valley, Modern Society, Memoir of Mrs. Taylor, McCrie's Lectures on the book of Esther, Young Ladies' Gift, 2d Scries,

Memoir of H. Sinclair, Our Protestant Forefathers, Lily of the Valley, A Leaf from the Tree of Life, Christian Confidence, by Dr. Spring, Advice to a Young Christian,

For sale by CANFIELD & ROBINS. Sept. 14.

NEW FALL GOODS.

ARON CLAPP has just received the most ex-A RON CLAFF has just leading to the has ever had the pleasure of offering. The rapid increase of trade has induced him thus to extend his business, and his name has perished-but that of Paley and the goods will be sold unusually cheap. Among the New Goods may be found Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Sattinetts: a large stock of Merinoes, Bomba zines; a valuable stock of Silks, Mouseline de Laines, London and French dark Calico Prints, Chally Patterns, a large assortment of Shawls and Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Yarn, Flannels, Sheetings, best Needles and Pins, together with almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store.

> Cash paid for Pork in the Hog. THE subscriber will commence purchasing Pork in the Hog about the 16th of Sept. Persons having Pork to dispose of, are invited to call and make arrangements with the subscriber, previous to bringing it to market. The highest price will be paid if it is the first quality, and if not, price accordingly; the cases or skins will be expected with the Pork, for making Sausages. Also, will purchase Sage. New Lard. Fresh Pork, and Sausages, constantly

> Goods found in a Grocery in the known world, in any one Store, at prices that cannot fail to suit cash customers, as it is a cash Store, and I wish to have it understood so, so that the people may not be disappointed when they come. All are invited to come, that have money to buy.

J. M. GLAZIER. No. 79 State street.

180 Main Street.

September 6.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY CANFIELD & ROBINS,

A Large supply of Books, suitable for Sabbath are just and true.

Those desirous of purchasing will call. All orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, NEW BOOKS. Ticknor's Medical Philosophy. Tindale's New Testament.

The Mother in her family, by Dr. Alcott. Biblical Analysis or Topical arrangement of the

Clark's Lectures to Young People. July 13.

ALMANACS FOR 1839. CAN be had by the Hundred or Dozen, at CANFIELD & ROBINS',

AGENTS WANTED. THE subscribers will give employment to a num-ber of faithful agents in circulating a very pop-

ular work. CANFIELD & ROBBINS. Hartford, Sept. 12.

W. S. CRANE, DENTIST. Exchange Buildings, North of State House.

REFERENCES-Messrs. E. & J. Parmleys, J. W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Bryan, New, York. March 31st, 1838.

A T a Court of Probate holden at Coventry, within and for the district of Hebron, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1838.

CHARLES POST, Clerk.

READ the following interesting and astonishing Facts!!

THE following are amongst upwards of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND CURES performed in ONE YEAR by the use of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines. Principal Office is at 100 Chatham street, N. Y. where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter (Post Paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring Medicine and Advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order,

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low Spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompan y Indigestion, wherein the greatest evilsare apprehended apon the slightest grounds, and the worst couse agined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to he confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called Hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name— Synptoms. - The common corporeal symptoms are, flatu-

ency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention up on any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness; the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings, and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES .- A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habit, ual discharge, (as, the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more

important organs within the abdomen, is a frequent cause. TREATMENT .- The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by Exercise, Early Hours, Regular Meals, and Pleasant Conversation. The bowels, (if costive,) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know of nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than TDr. WM. EVANS So great has been the demand, for this valuable ration. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable CHAMOMILE PILLS,) which are tonic, anodyne, and anti.spasmodic,) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

To James Dickson, 36 Cornhill, Boston.

Agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills Lowell, Nov. 15, 1826.

Dear Sir-Knowing by experience that every reference that the afflicted receive of the beneficial results of medicines, I cheerfully offer mine to the public, in behalf of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. I have been afflicted for the last ten years, with distress in the head and chest; often so bad as to deprive me of sleep for thre or four nights in succession, but have never found relief by any of my friends prescriptions, until my wife saw the advertisements in the paper; when she persuaded me to send for some, which I did, and obtained two boxes and bottles, which resulted in almost completely restoring me to health, although I have not yet entirely finished them. Should you consider this any benefit to yourself, or the public, you have my cheerful permission to publish it.

Yours r spectfully.
THOMAS K. GOODHUE, Central st.

IT ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING .-Mr. Robert Monroe, Schaylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms.—Great languor, flatelency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irrinability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffication, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of person interested in his existence or hap iness, till y accident he noticed in a p blic paper some cures eff cted by Dr. WM. EVANS' MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the PILLS, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his Shirtings, Ticking, Batting, Nun Bonnets, Travelling Baskets, Shell and Horn Combs, Bead Bags, that those afflict d with the same, of any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

Fire and Marine Insurance. It has a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, paid in or amply secured to the fifty Thousand Dollars, paid in or amply secured.

> TPLIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS STAND ING. __Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second st., Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr.

Symptoms.-Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excrutiating pain of the epigastric region, great de, ression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first | hysiciansbut received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr, Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable prep. arations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to inti

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss. Joseph Browne, of Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statem at, to which he has subscribed his name,

JOSEPH BROWNE. Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837. PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

TREMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMA-TISM, with an Affection of the LUNGS—cured under the treatment of Dr. WM. EVANS, 100 Chatham street. New York, Mr. Benjamin S. Jervis, 13 Centr st. N. wark, N.J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the otngue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The a ove symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a per fect cure effected, by Dr. Wm. Evans. BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York ss. Benjamin S. Jervis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true. BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836. WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street.

D'Dr. WM. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 100 Chatham st

here he can be consulted at all times. PRINCIPAL OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF DR. W. EVANS

Camomile and Aperient Pills. NEW YORK-100 Chatham street. PHILADELPHIA-19 North Eighth street. BOSTON-36 Cornhill.

IP This VALUABLE MEDICINE is to be had of the ollowing Agents.

JAMES B. GILMAN, Draggist, No. 201 Main street. Hartford; HUGHES & HALL, Middletown; JOHN A. WEED, Norwalk; DAVID MITCHELL, Church street, New Haven; WM. S. WOOD, Stamford; J. W. TAY, LOR, Westport; N. S. WORDEN, Bridgeport; IRA N. YALE, Meriden; JOSIAH EDWARDS, Berlin.

NEW FALL GOODS.

A. F. HASTINGS

Is now opening a complete assortment of seasons, ble DRY GOODS, among which are BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATdesirable styles for Boys' wear; MERINOES, an assortment rarely met with, in almost every quality and color, some of which for beauty, are seldom if ever equalled; BOMBAZINES, a complete assortment; CHALLEYS, MOUSLIN DE LAINS, of entire new patterns, and cheaper than ever offered; FLANNELS, in white and all colors; some figured, patent do. warranted not to shrink in washing; SILKS, an entire full stock, among them are splendid Jet, Blue Black and colored, some small figured ones, the handsomest ever brought to the city.

The success the subscriber has met with in this branch of his business, has induced him to pay special attention to the fabric as well as richness of the article, and those who want durable and good Silks, will find it for their advantage to examine his stock. Rich fall and winter French, English and American CALICOES, of modern patterns, among which are

some Mouslin De Lains patterns. SHAWLS, HAND. KERCHIEFS, &c. &c. DOMESTIC GOODS in every style, Waltham and Hamilton Cottons, Cotton Yarn, Worsteds for Working, Marking Canvass, &c. &c.

All new, and as cheap as can be found in any establishment in the state. Hartford, Aug. 31.

THE Vindication of the Baptists from the charge of bigotry, and of embarrassing missionary operations by translating and refusing to transfer in one of their versions of the Scriptures among the heathen the words relating to Baptism. Second edition. By John Dowling, A. M., pastor of the West Baptist Church of New York. Price 6 1-4 cents.

VINDICATION OF THE BAPTISTS.

For sale by CANFIELD & ROBINS. October 26.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 40 Windsor street. Rent low,—possession given immediately. Ap-Oct. 19.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company. Office north side of State-House Square, between the Hartford and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the L State, having been established more than twenty. five years. It is incorporated with a capital of On-Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invesed and secured in the best possible manner. It is sures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores Merchandize, Furniture, and Personal Property gea erally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most fa vorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Com-Eliphalet Terry, Job Allyn, S. H. Huntington, George Putnam, H. Huntington, Jr. Junius S. Morgan.

Albert Day, Ezra White, Jr. John D. Russ, ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't. JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'ry.

PROTECTION

March 23, 1838.

Insurance Company. Office south side of State-street, 20 rode East of the State-House, Hartford.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of effecting ply secured, so that it can at any time be converted into each and appropriated to the payment of losses; and has the power of increasing its capital to Half a

Million of Dollars. The Company will issue policies on Fire or Marine Risks, on terms as favorable as other Offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established The Office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE David F. Robinson. Hezekiah King. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Asahel Saunders, Henry Hudson, S. B. Grant, Thomas C. Perkins, Henry Waterman, Charles H. Northam, Joshua P. Burnham, Ebenezer Flower, Francis Parsons, Alexander H. Pomerov Jeremiah Brown. Philip Ripley, William Kellogg, Lemuel Humphrey, B. W. Green, James M. Bunce, George R. Bergh, Edmund G. Howe, Chas. H. Brainard, Thomas Belknap, Morris Earle.

DAVID F. ROBINSON, Pres't. JAMES M. GOODWIN, Sec'y. March 23, 1838.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated for the purpose of insuring against Loss and Damage by Fire, only.

CAPITAL \$200,000. SECURED and vested in the best possible manner

-offer to take risks on terms as favorable at

other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping

The office of the company is in the new Ætna Build ing, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance s given for the accommodation of the public. THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE

Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer, Thomas Belden, James Thomas, Elisha Peck, Samuel Tudor, Griffin Stedman, Daniel Burgess, Ward Woodbridge, Henry Kilbourn, Joseph Morgan, Elisha Dodd, Joseph Church, Horatio Alden, Ebenezer Seeley. Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt.

THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres t. SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y. The Ætna Company has Agents in most of the owns in the State, with whom insurance can be Hartford, March 30, 1838.

HURLBUT & WILLIAMS, PRINTERS.

BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING, Neatly executed at the

SECRETARY OFFICE. THIRD STORY, CORNER OF MAIN AND ASYLUM ST. SHOW BILLS, STAGE BILLS, PAMPHLETS. CHECKS, CARDS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, BLANKS, &c. &c. HANDBILLS, Will be done to order, at short notice, and on favora-

ble terms. Hartford, Nov: 9th, 1839.